

## MR. CRISP SPEAKS.

### HE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Ex-Speaker is For the Free Coinage of Both Gold and Silver.

Before a joint session of the two houses of the Georgia state legislature Wednesday night, ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp spoke upon the financial question. The distinguished Georgian had been invited by the unanimous vote of the two houses of the general assembly to address them on the political issues of the day. They were in joint session to hear him, and threw the doors of the house of representatives open, admitting the general public.

Besides the members of the legislature and the state officers a number of the Georgia congressional delegation, Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, and scores of the most prominent men in the state were present. Among the well known faces were those of Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, Chancellor Bogue of the State university, Dr. H. C. White, Mr. W. S. Raulo and hundreds of others.

Mr. Crisp spoke for two hours, confining himself exclusively to the financial question and coming out emphatically for bimetalism—for the free coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio—and asserting that the United States, with her seventy million of people, was sufficiently powerful to establish bimetalism the world over. He cited the fact that the mere passage of a free coinage bill by the United States senate several years ago had caused the bullion value of silver in London to advance 23 cents an ounce in ten days, and held that the rehabilitation of silver by the United States would re-establish it the world over.

The speech was on practical, argumentative lines, just as Mr. Crisp speaks on all occasions. It was generously applauded throughout and at its conclusion the audience applauded loud and long and crowded about to extend congratulations to the speaker for what all termed the most logical and concise statement of the financial issues ever made before a Georgia audience.

In beginning his address Mr. Crisp said: "Profoundly grateful for the honor which you have conferred upon me, I shall endeavor to manifest my appreciation by a frank, honest and fearless presentation of my views on the public issues of the day. Of course it goes without saying that I shall speak to you as a democrat; one, too, who feels proud of the record of his party and one who feels that the real and best interests of the masses of the people of the United States are linked indissolubly with the destinies of that great party." (Applause.)

"In a government like ours, where the people rule, it is essential that we should have party government. Where all men must vote or should vote in the selection of officers it is natural that those men who agree upon main, essential principles should vote together, and thus form a party."

"Now, the democratic party stands for certain principles. It stands for local self-government. It stands for economy in the administration of public affairs. It stands against class legislation. It stands for equal rights to all of the citizens of the country and special privileges to none. It stands against high tariff, which is class legislation; and in my judgment, gentlemen, it stands, and has always stood, in favor of bimetalism. (Applause and cheers.) And that is the question I propose to discuss tonight."

"What is bimetalism? The equal coinage of gold and silver at the mint without discrimination against either at a ratio fixed by law. (Cheers and applause.) Anything short of the absolute equality of those metals at the mint, whatever it may be, is not bimetalism. (Applause.)

"In 1792 we established a mint in the United States. The constitution of the United States provided that congress should 'coin money and regulate the value thereof.' That is the exact language of the constitution."

"In 1792 was passed the first coinage law. That law provided that every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver should be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of gold, and all the gold and silver coin which has been struck at and issued from the mint shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever. This is bimetalism. There is nothing about a unit of value, but it fixed a ratio between the two metals and provided by law that either of them at that ratio should be a lawful tender for all debts, public and private."

It was found in 1834 that there was a disparity between the coinage value and the commercial value of the two metals, growing, my friends, as I hope to demonstrate to you, out of the difference of the ratio in this country and the ratio abroad. Did the people of that day propose to discontinue the coinage of either metal because there was a difference in the ratio? Not so; but they carefully considered all surroundings and came to the conclusion that there was too much gold in the gold dollar, and they reduced the quantity of gold in the gold dollar and thus sought to bring about a parity. That was in 1834. Still another change was made in 1837, and the ratio was changed from 15 to 16 to 1, so that sixteen pounds of silver should equal one pound of gold and either should be permitted to be used in the payment of debts. That continued the law of the United States down to 1873. Before the war, during that long period we had in the

United States, no great discussion as to the respective value of gold and silver; no great disturbance of the hard monetary system nor no great attack upon it.

"The people of that day believed that there was such a thing as bimetalism and they believed that on bimetalism depended the interest and property of the people of the United States."

"But in 1873 silver was demonetized. It was not demonetized, my friends, because it was cheap, for at the time of the passage of the act, the bullion value of the silver dollar was worth three cents more than the bullion value of a gold dollar."

Speaker Crisp reviewed the action of congress when the question of free coinage was before that body, and said: "In December, 1876, we had a vote of the house on free coinage. The yeas were 168 and the nays 53. The democratic yeas were 124 and the democratic nays were 17. In 1877, one year thereafter, another vote on free coinage was taken. The democratic yeas were 97, democratic nays 10. Ninety-seven to ten was the proportion at that time of the democrats who favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

"Now, why was it demonetized? There can be but one reason. It was to increase the value of a gold dollar. Now, those who oppose silver say, 'We oppose it because it is cheap, because the bullion is cheap.' But in 1873, as I have told you, when it was struck down, the bullion in a silver dollar was worth 3 cents more than the bullion in a gold dollar. That act was passed without knowledge on the part of the people, or of the people's representatives, and I never heard it questioned in democratic circles until within the last year or two."

"On the Bland-Allison law in 1878 the democratic yeas were 122, nays 21. One hundred and twenty-two to 21 were the friends of silver. On the free coinage bill in 1886 the democratic yeas were 96, nays 70. The yeas, you see, were then increasing, but still a majority of the democrats stood for the free coinage of silver."

"In 1890 the free coinage democrats were 101, nays 13. In 1890 again the democratic vote was 112 yeas, 22 nays, in favor of free coinage."

"In March, 1892, on a motion to table a free coinage bill the yeas were 148 and the nays 147. I was speaker at that time and voted with the yeas and that made a tie and the motion failed. (Applause.)

In August, 1893, the free coinage democrats were 101, nays 103. For the first time in the history of the democratic party in 1893 a majority of the democratic representatives in congress—a majority of two—voted against free coinage. They voted against free coinage then because that was a proposition to repeal the Sherman law, and they were urged to let that proposition stand by itself, and when it was disposed of further legislation should be had in relation to silver. Following that, in March, 1894, we had the seigniorage bill, more legislation in the interest of silver, and how did that result? Democratic ayes 135 and nays 50. The hour had come when something should be done for silver, and many of those gentlemen who had voted against free coinage in 1893 on the seigniorage bill voted in favor of silver. So that the vote was democratic 135 to 50, and when the bill was vetoed the democrats voted yeas 117, nays 50."

"Taking all these votes together, my friends—taking the fact that silver was demonetized in a republican congress—am I not justified in saying that the establishment of the single gold standard in the United States was a republican measure and has never met with the approval of the majority of the democratic party? (Applause.) The Amount of Gold and Silver in the World."

"Think of it for a moment. There is about three and a half billion dollars of each of these metals in the world, the money with which all duties are to be paid and all business transacted. If by a single act you strike down one-half of that money necessarily the other half must bear the whole burden. But our friends tell us—our single standard friends—that they are the friends of silver. There is no advantage, gentlemen of the assembly, there is no advantage in having silver as a money unless it is a legal tender money and stands upon its own feet. (Applause.)

"If it is to be supported in some way by the gold standard, then, my friends, the money you pay for the silver is wasted. You had better take paper, which costs nothing, and print dollars. (Great Applause.)

"The refunding act and the resumption act are provided for the payment of the obligations of the United States in coin—coin of the standard value. At the time of the passage of the act 412 grains of silver was a standard silver dollar. It was a legal tender. The act was passed, and yet immediately after the passage of the act you find Mr. Sherman—and go where you will you will find no man entitled to so much credit or so much discredit for the present condition as Mr. Sherman—you find Mr. Sherman in 1875 writing a letter to the attorney general—a republican attorney general—asking him whether he could issue the bonds payable in the coins of the then present standard. If they were payable in the present standard they were gold bonds. If they were payable in coin of the standard of the date of the act, then they were coin bonds."

"The attorney general answers: 'The bonds are redeemable in the coin of the standard of 1870, the date of the act.' Payable in Silver."

"Coming down to 1878, we find Stanley Mathews, the republican sen-

ator from Ohio, afterwards a distinguished judge of the supreme court of the United States—you find him introducing a bill that reads as follows: 'That all bonds of the United States issued or to be issued under the said act of congress hereinbefore cited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412 grains each of standard silver and to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors.' (Applause.) And, that passed the house by 159 to 79. After silver had been demonetized it was resolved by the house by that vote that we had the power to proceed again to coin silver at 412 grains and honestly discharge the obligations of the United States."

That Fifty-Cent Dollar. "Then, we have democrats who tell us—and I would like to run over their objections to free coinage, if I could—they tell us that they are opposed to coining a 50-cent dollar. Now what do they mean by that? A silver dollar will buy anything that a gold dollar will buy in the market, in this country or abroad. Your silver dollar will pass; your silver certificates can be used in England; because they are good in this country, and the Englishmen want something we have got to sell. Why, then, call this a 50-cent dollar? You mean that the bullion in that dollar is only worth 50 cents. Probably that is true, but why is it true? The value of everything, my friends, is regulated by supply and demand. Doubly is that true as to money."

The desire for money equals the desire for everything else on earth. You can have no substitute for money. If you fail to get flour to make bread, you may buy corn. But there is no substitute for money. You must have it if you live in a community with your fellow men. Therefore the demand for money exceeds the demand for anything else, or equals the demand for everything else in the world put together. Now, then, silver is not coined except to a certain extent. It has not the privilege of free coinage."

About Values. "Some of our friends tell us—democratic friends—the law doesn't create value. I agree to that. But the law can create demand, and demand can create value. Do you question that? Strike down the demand for any commodity and you diminish its value, and increase the demand and you increase the value."

"Suppose that there was a law providing that no mill should grind winter wheat, for instance; what would be the effect of that? Why, it would increase the price of the spring wheat and it would diminish the price of the winter wheat. Wouldn't it? I admit the law can't create value, but it can create the demand and destroy the demand, and demand regulates value."

"Now, our democratic friends who oppose this measure say that under no consideration could they agree to coin silver at less than its commercial value. I agree with them. There is no trouble between us on that. But how can we get at its commercial value? If my democratic friends think to compare its value with gold now when it is prohibited coinage, then I say to them they are no friends of silver and are enemies of a fair test."

"The way to test its commercial value is to restore its status as it was when it was stricken down. (Applause.) There was no question of the commercial value of silver in 1873. It was worth 3 cents more to the dollar than gold. Now I say if you are honestly a silver man, if you are honestly in favor of having the use of the two metals at their commercial value, the first step for you to take is to vote for the rehabilitation of silver, that is a bill to recoin it as it was in 1873 at the ratio of 16 to 1 and discover its value."

In concluding Mr. Crisp said: "Bear in mind what bimetalism is. Bear in mind that it puts the bullion value of silver on an equality with gold, and bear in mind that it will restore to the people of the whole United States that prosperity to which they are so much in need."

### PITTS SHOT THREE.

A Sensational Tragedy Enacted in Tennessee.

The story of a sensational tragedy was received at Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday night from Macon county, on the Kentucky line. The scene was at a stove factory on Long Fork creek. It seems that John Kirby, Jim Livingston and Jack Moulder, three of the factory hands, were drunk and attacked the factory boss, Captain F. G. Pitts. They rushed upon him with clubs and knives and he retreated some distance, but finally drew his pistol and fired three times. He brought all three of the men down. Kirby was shot in the abdomen, Livingston through the side and Moulder in the side. Kirby and Livingston are dying. No arrest has been made.

### STEEL WORKS START UP.

And Employment Will Be Given to Many Men.

The Maryland Steel company has started up the fires in furnace A, at Sparrow's Point, Md., giving immediate employment to one hundred men. The indications are that the great iron and steel plant will be in full operation within a few weeks, giving employment to 800 men. The Sparrow's Point works are controlled by the Pennsylvania company, and it is semi-officially stated that as the parent company is crowded with work, large orders will be transferred to the Maryland works.

## FOURTEEN KILLED.

### TROLLEY CAR GOES THROUGH AN OPEN DRAW BRIDGE.

Fourteen of the Passengers Dead, While Only One Was Rescued.

A frightful accident, by which fourteen people lost their lives, occurred at Cleveland, O., Saturday evening. Owing to the criminal and still unpardonable carelessness of a street car conductor, a car well filled with people took an awful plunge of one hundred and twenty feet from the draw of the Central viaduct into the dark waters of the Cuyahoga river.

The accident occurred at 7:25 o'clock p. m. The Central viaduct is a long stone and iron structure which crosses the Valley railroad and the Cuyahoga river, and connects Jennings avenue on the south side with Central avenue on the east. The bridge is one hundred and twenty feet above the river.

The draw was open for a tug drawing a schooner, which was about to pass beneath the bridge. As usual, the gates were closed on both sides of the draw and danger lights were displayed to guard against an accident. An electric car was seen coming along the east toward the south side, but Captain Charles Brennan, who has charge of the bridge, had no thought of danger, as the usual precautions had been observed. The car was one of the Cedar and Jennings avenue branch of the big Consolidated line, and had fifteen passengers, a conductor and motorman aboard. At what is known as the "derailing switch," some two hundred feet from the draw, the conductor mechanically alighted, as is the wont of all conductors at this point, to see if all was right. The car came to a standstill and the motorman waited for orders.

The conductor, for some unaccountable reason, failed to see the red signal of danger or the closed gates, or perhaps custom made him careless, and he signaled to the motorman, John Rogers, to come ahead. The motorman turned on the electric current, the conductor jumped aboard the car, and at considerable speed the vehicle neared the deathtrap.

Why the motorman did not see the danger lights or the closed gates or rather he did will always remain a mystery, but the fact remains that he did not.

A few feet from the draw it dawned upon the motorman that it was open. With a speed born of desperation he threw the handle and applied the brakes.

### Three Men Jump.

The bridge captain, seeing the approaching car, shouted like a madman, but availed nothing. The car was already on the down grade to the draw and the brakes were not able to hold the car on the slippery rails. The motorman, realizing his danger, forsook the precious cargo he was hauling, and with a wild cry leaped off the front platform, ran down the viaduct in the direction of Center avenue and disappeared in the darkness.

At the same instant two male passengers jumped off the rear platform and escaped death as by a miracle. The car reached the closed iron gates and in an instant the crash of snapping iron and breaking glass was heard. This alarmed the conductor, who had stepped inside, and he was seen to make a dash for the rear door, but he was too late.

### The Fatal Plunge.

A second later the car swayed on the edge of the awful space, steadied for an instant, as though in a frantic endeavor to maintain its equilibrium and toppled over. There was an agonizing chorus of screams and in an instant all was quiet.

The car struck upon a projection of piles in the abutment beneath the draw, then turning and collapsing it fell into the dark river below, scattering its passengers in all directions and breaking the tow line between the tug and schooner that were passing.

A few suppressed groans were heard by the men who happened to be on the docks below. Men from the bridge above and from the docks who had witnessed the accident, called to the men on the tug to pick up the people, but only two passengers, one man and one woman, were rescued. The woman, however, died while being removed to the hospital.

The news of the accident spread rapidly and in a few minutes a fire boat, six ambulances, six dead wagons and a squad of policemen were on hand and the work of rescuing the bodies was taken up. One by one they were found and taken to undertaking establishments in different parts of the city.

The scenes which were enacted in the river after the fatal accident were repeated in the viaduct disaster and undertakers, like ghouls, were struggling for possession of the bodies. The moment the accident became known about they hurried to the docks with their dead wagons and engaged in the unseemingly wrangle for the corpses.

The motorman was found after midnight by two detectives and he insists that the reason he ran was because he was panic-stricken and he did not see the gates or the lights until the crash came.

### Later.

Up to 6 o'clock Sunday evening the bodies of fifteen victims of Saturday night's catastrophe had been recovered. This accounts for all but four of the passengers known to have been on the car at the time it made its dreadful plunge from the open Central viaduct down into the Cuyahoga river.

## GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

### The Industrial Condition as Reported for the Past Week.

The reports as to industrial conditions in all parts of the southern states for the past week indicate that no material change has taken place in the amount of business being done. The iron industry continues to be very active, and at no previous time have the furnaces been more actively at work. There are no signs of any reductions in prices of pig iron of the various grades. New orders are not so numerous as a few weeks ago, but many outstanding ones are being filled. Coal operators are quite busy and there seems to be a good demand for coal and coke, the supplies being readily absorbed by the trade. There is at present a better understanding among southern lumber men than ever before, and the business is being carried on in a conservative way. The demand does not warrant the full force in all the great mills, and by agreement, manufacturing is now somewhat restrained. The reports as to new textile mills for the week includes a proposed cotton mill at Fayetteville, N. C., to be capitalized at \$300,000, a \$200,000 cotton mill at Jackson, Miss., and a cotton seed delinting mill of large size at Charleston, S. C.

There is also reported the organization at Fort Smith, Ark., of the Fort Smith & Van Buren Light and Transit Co., capital \$200,000; of the Hunting Island Land Co., of Bluffton, S. C., capital \$50,000; of the building of cotton oil mills at Wolfe City, Texas, to cost \$50,000; and of the chartering of the Keyser Manufacturing Co., at Chattanooga, Tenn., with \$40,000 capital. The Texarkana Oil & Delinting Co., capital \$30,000, has been chartered at Texarkana, Texas; an electrical plant to cost \$25,000 is in contemplation at Owensboro, Ky., and a \$15,000 tannery company has been chartered at Sanford, Fla.

Electric lighting plants are reported at Enfield and Demopolis, Ala.; a flouring mill at Blevins, Tex.; a large guano factory at Valdosta, Ga., and lock works at Huntington, W. Va. Railroad machine shops are to be built at Charlotte, N. C.; a rice mill at Jennings, La., and the woodworking plants for the week include handle factories at Knoxville, Tenn., and Gainesville, Fla.; a lumber company at Covington, Ky., having \$10,000 capital; and saw and planing mills at Riverside, Ala., Sparks, Ga., and Lacy, Miss. Water works are to be built at Enfield, Ala., and Bay St. Louis, Miss. Among the enlargements are a \$75,000 addition to a brewery at Nashville, Tenn., and enlargements of cotton mills at Enfield and Florence, Ala., Douglasville and Lindale, Ga. The new buildings of the week include a \$25,000 armory at Jacksonville, Fla., a \$9,000 school building at Covington, Ga., and new buildings at University of Virginia to cost about \$325,000.—*Tradesman* (Chattanooga, Tenn.).

## TURKS KILL 800.

### American Mission Property Destroyed But the Missionaries Unharmed.

Secretary Olney has received a cable from United States Minister Terrell confirming the reports from Constantinople concerning the massacre of 800 persons by the Mussulmans at Kharpout, and the destruction of a large amount of American mission property. The scene of this massacre is far inland and beyond the reach of a man-of-war, which would be obliged to pass the Dardanelles and enter the Black sea to approach even the neighboring coast.

It was from an apprehension of trouble on the Syrian coast that the United States steamship Marblehead was stationed there recently and the wisdom of the move is now apparent. She has been cruising along the coast but unfortunately just when the massacre is reported to have occurred at Alexanderretta, she was further down the coast at a place called Mercine. The value of the property reported to have been destroyed is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

### The News Confirmed.

The following cable message was received at Washington Saturday, by the American Board of Foreign Missions, from Rev. H. O. Dwight, of Constantinople, by way of Philippopolis:

"Five hundred were killed in Kharpout, eight or twelve missions burned; lives spared, houses stripped. Turks will regard this as a test of the intention of the United States to defend missions. No missionaries anywhere; villages everywhere desolated; people starving and naked. Instant help. (Signed) DWIGHT."

### Costly Blaze in Sherman, Tex.

Fire destroyed the Lentz block at Sherman, Tex., Saturday morning. Loss \$100,000; fully insured. The buildings were the finest in northern Texas.

## STRIKE COSTING THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS MUCH BUSINESS.

Cable advices from Glasgow, Scotland, state that the disputes between the Clyde shipbuilders and their employees continue without any change. The builders have lost an order from the Italian government for the construction of three gunboats and twelve torpedo boats, owing to their inability to furnish a guarantee that they would be delivered at a specified time. The Norwegian government has placed an order for torpedo boats with German builders for the same reason.

### The Oldest Conductor Dead.

W. D. Kennedy, the South Carolina and Georgia road conductor, in point of service the oldest railroad conductor in America, died at Charleston Saturday. Mr. Kennedy has been a conductor in active service for forty years without intermission.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Spots of white as large as a dollar appear on some of the new money. The newest thing in ash trays is a dainty-painted half-burned and a red-tipped match on a china stand.

The newest and prettiest handkerchiefs are in the abstract and broadly tucked, and bordered with deep frill of embroidered muslin. Square Japanese fans, made of paper with pearl or bamboo ribs, are new, odd and very pretty, and are surprisingly nice to carry, much more so than the ordinary ones.

The British crown is made of emeralds, rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, set in silver and gold. It weighs 39 ounces and 5 pennyweights, troy. In it there are diamonds, 273 pearls, 9 rubies, 11 phiries and 11 emeralds.

The little queen of the Netherlands entered upon her 16th year a few days ago, and in honor of the occasion, to the great regret of her subjects, introduced a momentous change: she began to wear her hair in the fashion of young women.

One Australian species of the quail is almost twice the size of a male of the same species, and much larger birds the male of the common quail, on account of its much size and duller plumage, might be regarded by a casual observer as a female.

The Princess of Capua, who died recently at Lunca, was the daughter of a beautiful Irish girl, Miss Pamela Smith, who became the mistress of Prince of Capua, brother of Ferdinand II., of Naples, the notorious King of Bomba.

### A Heavy Welcome

To returning peace by day and tranquility at night is extended by the rheumatic patients who once these blessings to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay the cure. Bitters for pain and purifier of the blood is instant beyond the point when the disease manifests itself. Kidney trouble, dropsy, liver complaint, la grippe and irregularity of the bowels are relieved and cured by the Bitters.

The highest problem of any art is to make by appearance the illusion of a higher reality.

Dr. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT CURE for all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pimples and Constipation free. Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y.

The quarter of an hour before dinner is the worst season for an hour.

### STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHERNEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERNEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1901.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHERNEY & Co., Toledo, O.—Sold by Druggists, Etc.

## NEW CHATTANOOGA LABORATORY.

One of the Largest in the World—Wine of Cardui Has an Immense Sale. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., November 28.—The immense new laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Company was commenced today. Nearly an acre of floor space is now used in making McElree's Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black Draught, but this new annex doubles the capacity of the plant. This business has become one of the largest in the country, and now sends its leading product, Wine of Cardui, to every part of the world. A branch office has been established at St. Louis for the northwestern trade.

Mothers Appreciate the Good Work of Parker's Ginger-Tonic, with its revivifying qualities—a boon to the pain-stricken and nervous.

FITS—cured free by Dr. KILMER'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$3.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kilmer, 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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### Good Health, Strength and Appetite Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had been a sufferer from nervous debility for eight years. Various treatments did not give me relief. I went to Germany and was treated by specialists. In a short time gave up my treatment and returned to this country. On the advice of a friend I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle benefited me and shortly I was cured. I am now strong, have a good appetite, and have increased in weight." Mrs. CLARA HICKS, 216 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Remember.

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is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

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A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boasting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

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